

[VOLUME X.]

Feb. 4, 1797. . . William Allison
72†

The HOLY CHAPEL of LORET. TO.

This sacred repository of silver saints, and golden images, for which the Republic has taken out a belligerent habeas corpus, is the richest repository in Europe.

The story of it is a most curious piece of priestcraft, which has long imposed upon the votaries of the Romish church.

The chapel is fluted by its sanctified biographers, to have been originally a small house in Nazareth; where the Virgin Mary lived, and where she was saluted by the Angel, and where she nourished our Saviour! That after the death of the Mother and Son, it was dedicated to the Virgin; but when the infidels made an incursion into Galilee, a band of Angels, to save it from pollution, took it up into their arms, and flying through the air conveyed it from Nazareth to Delmatia, a blaze of celestial lights and a concert of divine music accompanying it all the way, to the attainment of the millions who were witnesses of the translation.

As the distance was great, and the chapel rather heavy, the Angels being tired, stopped and let it down in a little wood, that they might rest themselves; and here it is asserted with the same grave solemnity, that while it remained there the trees of the forest bowed their lofty heads to the ground, and continued in that respectful posture so long as this holy edifice remained among them.

But not meeting with due reverence in the cattle of Delmatia, the same indefatigable heavenly porters, took it once more on their shoulders, and wafting it over the sea, placed it on a field in Italy, belonging to a noble lady called Lauretto, from whence it takes its name. This field however being often visited by highwaymen and murderers, of which the Angels knew nothing when they placed it there, they again lifted it up and set it down on the top of a hill belonging to two brothers, who becoming equally enamoured of their new visitors, grew jealous, and fought, and were both killed. The Angels, on being made acquainted with this, once more lifted it into the air, and moved it to the eminence where it has now remained for four hundred years, having lost all relish for travelling.

As to the edifice itself, whether composed of Palestine brick or Parian marble, or whether the story of its travels be true or false, these are matters of no consideration to the French—what they want out of this holy mansion is its rich contents; and unless his holiness gives some equivalent, it is most probable Buonaparte will not pay the smallest respect to the following inscription, which denounces excommunication to any person who hostilely enters this consecrated spot, and is placed over the door—
Ingressantes cum armis sunt excommunicati.

The architect of the window, where the Angel Gabriel entered, for he was once there, are covered with silver, and there is a vast number of costly gold and silver lamps in the Chapel, sixty of which, are a present from the Venetian republic, not weighing less than 140 pounds each. There is also one of gold, which weighs about 46 pounds.

In the sanctuary is that famous golden image, which is wafted upon by numerous gold and silver Angels, of an immense size, who, in a kneeling posture, are offering hearts of solid gold, enriched with diamonds, and an infant of pure gold, and nearly as large as Buonaparte himself. The wall of the sanctuary is plated with silver. The Virgin herself, which is the handy work of St. Luke, is very small, and has every appearance of a negro girl, which proves that external beauty was not desirable—also Correggio, Raphael, &c. thought otherwise, when they portrayed the same figure. The crowns on the heads of Mary and her son are of immense value—they were a present from Anne of Austria.

But the chapel is by no means so rich as the treasury, which adjoins the vestry, and which contains all the riches that bigotry and superstition have bestowed for centuries past upon this place. Lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, lamps, eagles, saints, apocryphal, angels, virgins, and infants, all of solid gold, here take up their abode, in considerable numbers, as so many bribes to Heaven, toardon repentant sinners. Here al-

so is deposited the miraculous pearl, in which nature has given a faithful delineation of the Virgin, sitting on a chariot, with her infant in her arms.

HAGUE, October 1.

Couriers from General Bournonville succeed each other, and demand money, forage, and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our government has already sent him 600,000 florins, and the most active measures are taking to send him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with necessaries are already on the road. It is said, general Bournonville, has desired the Directory to appoint general Pichegru to the command of the army in his stead.

October 4.

"The day before yesterday the Portuguese Minister Chevalier d'Argenteau, set out for Paris to negotiate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Britto, secretary of Legation, who had brought him his final instructions.

"A most alarming desertion prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the deserters amounts already to eight hundred men.

"Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

"In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam, and 400 from those at Rotterdam.

"A great number of cotton manufactures at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state among other observations, that they for their own part, could remove their manufactures, to other countries, but that in this case a great many families, whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.

The States of Hungary, in their assembly, have undertaken to furnish the Sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money and provisions, as they are capable of procuring; in the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal diet.

The news of the arrival of a Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed; but no use will as yet be made of it: it may, for some time to come, be considered as an imperial corps of reserve.

Another loan of notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is ordered to be levied on the hereditary States, for the military services of the year 1797. The imperial Letters patent, issued for that purpose, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas, with all our cares and all our efforts, we find ourselves under the necessity of opposing very numerous armies to the avowed designs of the enemy, whose maintenance and other accidental expenses, cannot be solely defrayed out of the ordinary revenue of the State, &c."

The court of London has sent three millions sterling, which have already been drawn from several banking-houses.

It is in agitation at present, to send general Mack to the army of Italy. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been voluntarily raised by the Hungarians, and sent to the armies. They have offered to raise eighteen battalions more for the same purpose.

Within these few days 9000 Croats and 2000 recruits have passed our neighborhoods, most in waggons; to join generals Kuenderoff and Latour. Since which, considerable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol.

The Vienna corps of volunteers is also organizing with the greatest speed and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our tailors have made the uniforms of this corps gratis. The arch-duchess Christina and her consort, duke Albert, of Saxe Teichon, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expenses.

LONDON, October 6.

Yesterday the capt. of an American vessel was committed to Tothill fields, bridewell, on suspicion of being a spy from the French government. He was taken from on board his vessel in the

river by an order from the Secretary of State before whom he was examined yesterday morning.

October 11.

The Hawke loop of war has taken and sent into Leith roads, a Spanish ship from the Baltic, laden with naval stores supposed to be worth 15,000l.

One of the Spanish vessels from the Havana to Cadiz, taken into Cork by the Sea Horse frigate, had on board 160 chests of treasure, exclusive of a cargo of 30,000l. The whole of which, while at Cruikshank, was removed from the Spanish on board the frigate and has been deposited in the king's stores at Cork: the other vessel which was from Leona, with the like destination, is nearly of equal value: the Brazil ship had been 26 days in possession of the French, and consequently is a legal prize to the English captors. The gallantry of the Cork squadron, which was lately so nobly manifested, has now appropriate reward.

Sunday last arrived at Margate the *Jemima* of London, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 15th ult. Mr. Anderson, the master of the *Jemima* reports that the people at Lisbon were very apprehensive of an invasion from the Spaniards, and that the Spanish ships which had been carried in there by vice admiral Vandeput, had been all released. When the *Jemima* came away, there was no packet at Lisbon, the *Planover* having sailed from thence on the 15th ult.

October 12.

A letter from Capt. Weldam, of the *Adriatic*, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, dated off Deal, October 12, says: "The principal part of the fleet is taken off the island of Belleisle."

A letter from an officer on board the *Union* frigate, dated Spithead, October 12, after mentioning the arrival of that ship, states the following particulars respecting her cruise:—"We fell in to the eastward of Scilly, with the *Surrein* fleet bound to Amsterdam; we captured four large ships, one being, and a smuggling lugger, all of whom have arrived safe except the lugger; we could not man any more, being in expectation of falling in with a Dutch frigate of 44 guns. The governor of Cayenne and his lady, with all their property are on board one of these ships."

October 18.

We find in the Paris papers, that the representative Hardy lately arrested in the library of the legislative body, that at least 100 members of the councils were provided either with powers or letters of grace by Louis XVIII. and that if unexpectedly seals should be put on their papers, the original documents would be found.

The 100 members he alluded to belong all to the new third.

On the other hand, such journals as are attached to the new third, assure us, that the deputies of the Mountain, with the Abbe Sieys (or Seide as he is now called) at the head of them, have plotted a plan tending to cause the son of the late Lyonic to be appointed provincial dictator. However this may be, it is certain that the Jacobins by no means despair of regaining their former preponderance by means of new nominations, and that all good citizens fear they may succeed, thro' the weakness which government shews in all matters which concerns them.

Accounts from Brittany, received by the way of Jersey, state, that gen. Hoche, having been ordered by the Directory to march to the frontiers, with the troops he commanded in that province, met with a formal opposition on their part, either because they insisted, by way of preliminary condition, that their pay should be discharged in specie, or that they were tired of a war, which is evidently contrary to the well being of the nation, and merely to the private advantage of those who hold the reins of government. Gen. Hoche, little accustomed to such resistance, advanced at the head of the *Genis d'Armerie*, to force the corps which were under marching orders to put itself in motion; but the soldiers persisted in their revolt, and killed several of the gens d'Armerie.

Some of the last Paris papers mentioned a revolt of the garrison of Breil, which was quelled by a promise that the troops should henceforth receive their pay in specie.

Mr. Pinckney from America, was presented to the King, by the envoy from that country.

It is reported that the court of Portugal has found itself obliged to pro-

hibit our ships of war from carrying any more prizes belonging to the Spaniards into Lisbon.

The example of the corporation of London, on the late occasion of moving an address to his majesty, through him for his gracious speech to Parliament, will probably be followed by other cities and towns.

The Spanish consul took his departure from England on Tuesday last. The ambassador still remains for instructions from his court.

By the Curana, mail of Friday, it appears that the 15,000 men, stipulated for by the late treaty with France, were on their march for Italy, to reinforce the army of Buonaparte; and a fleet was sent out to sail towards Leghorn and Genoa, for the protection of the Spanish, against the British cruisers.

Several of the principal manufactures in Abbeville and Amiens, in France, have been recently published by English and American adventurers.

To-morrow Sir R. Abercrombie will sail from Portsmouth, in the *Archimede* frigate for Martinique.

Captain Rowley, who lately commanded the *Albatross* frigate of 28 guns, is appointed to *L'Esperance*, of 35 guns; and capt. Innes is appointed to the *Hufflers*.

From CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12. The capt. Pacha has lost a merchant vessel coming from Egypt, very richly laden, and which belonged to himself. It was attacked by some of the Maltese cruisers, and on the point of being taken, blew up, and every person on board perished.

Yesterday morning arrived a Courier from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, and also the second of the three mails that were due from Hamburg with letters from thence of the 7th instant.

It will be recollected, that the last letters from General Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of this army to the 15th ult. They merely respected the events which had taken place near Mantua, but did not allude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrolese, or the vicinity of Trent. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette, only regards General Wurmer's operations to the 13th; there is of course no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th near the gate of Mantua, and the result of which according to the French General's account, forced General Wurmer to take refuge in that fortress which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples, it appears that field marshal Wurmer made sorties from Mantua on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days near Duo Callali and Roverello, between Mantua and Verona, to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. Those events evidently show, that the Austrian army in and near Mantua is by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official reports asserted it to be; and that we may still hope to receive ere long some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progress of General Davidovich in the Tyrolese, and the marches to Trent, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjectures, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurmer. This event appears by no means improbable, when we consider that the Austrian army in the Tyrolese is constantly reinforced by fresh troops from the Emperor's hereditary dominions who are sent forward in waggons in order to expedite their progress. We may hope that this army will soon be in a state to act offensively; and to re-take the whole country of Tyrol.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday October 7.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the committee of supplies.

The resolutions that 120,000 seamen be employed for the sea service for the year 1797, at four pounds per man per month, were read and agreed to.

The house agreed to go into a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next, to consider further of a supply to be granted to his majesty, and of ways and means for raising the supplies.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenock (Scotland) to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 13.

"To give you some idea of the scarcity of money, I shall copy a paragraph from our London paper just received. 'The gloom which has overtaken the commercial world, for some days past increases considerably. On Monday the funds were below 54; but this is not the worst alarming. A more serious circumstance is now pending. A list of thirty-two commercial houses, two of them bankers, which must soon stop payment, was handed about privately. The prospect blackens every day, and it is too probable that before a fortnight passes, there will be a more extensive bankruptcy in the city than was ever known at any former period—what is now for 12s. the boll, (two Winchester bushels), and it is expected to be 9s.'"

BALTIMORE, November 29.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris Sept. 27.

"I presume you will have already learned that the British minister has solicited one of the Greenville's to appear here as envoy to demand peace—this is an indisputable fact; but various are the speculations it has occasioned amongst the politicians, some say he will not be received, and it is asserted, that unless England renounces all her conquests, not only made from France, but also from Holland, no other terms will be listened to by the Directory; that this is their determination I have certain reasons to believe. In the mean time the grand intention of this government every day develops itself more and more, and without a doubt England will shortly see itself expelled from every port in Europe, from Archangel to Constantinople. This immense project will serve more to humble that proud nation than any other can possibly do. Already the Italian and Spanish ports are closed against her, Portugal must follow, indeed, it is positively asserted that that monarchy is once more to be re-united to Spain, in return not only for St. Domingo and Louisiana (both ceded to France) but as an equivalent for entering into the war. Holland has just closed her ports against British manufactures, so also has Hamburg, and it is said, that Denmark and Sweden, are shortly to enter the list. This is the grand master stroke of the French Directory, and worthy their genius. I am told, as matter of fact, that gen. Hoche is unremitting in his exertions to prepare every thing for an invasion, that he does not hesitate to avow the design, but the points from whence it is intended are profound secrets, he is in command in chief. In the mean time, while the republican arms have, in a few months, conquered Italy, they have experienced a fatal reverse under Jourdan; it is a curious thing to observe the same fortune experienced by the opposite generals, Jourdan and Wurmser, at the same period, both carrying every thing before them, situated at the same moment from the arms of victory, and hurled in the extreme of misfortune. Jourdan, after a succession of victories, & having penetrated almost to Raibon is at last once stopped short, his army cut to pieces, obliged to retrograde through an enemy's country an immense distance, pursued with the most unremitting industry, the shattered remains of his forces not only destroyed by the pursuing enemy, but every where butchered by the peasantry; finally, after abandoning all his conquests placing himself under the cannon of Dusseldorf, at the very same time Wurmser defends from the Tyrol, with the best appointed army yet sent into the field by the Emperor—he triumphs over every opposition, he divides his forces—with one part he relieves Mantua, with the other threatens to annihilate the army of Buonaparte; this illustrious general, this general unequalled in the records of history, attacked with consummate skill one of the grand divisions, each superior to his own, and gains a decided victory—without breathing, he turns upon the other, over which he is alike victorious—he pursues the stroke for a succession of weeks, never ceases day nor night in following up the blow, and finally all that remains of that immense army, under the command of Wurmser, is a few broken down troops, cooped up in the valley, and where the inevitable fate of be-

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Morau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army of the Republic.—It is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Morau—in the mean time, immense reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Buonaparte, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Treviso, must if necessary, unite with Morau, in spite of all opposition. On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that also Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the Directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *status quo* will be insisted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing upon personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-Hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Munroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green short coat, velvet waistcoat, and buckskin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watches left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Ballardown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, some saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly coaxed; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, February 18, 1797.

By information from sundry gentlemen lately down the Ohio, we learn, that in consequence of the depredations committed on the commerce of the United States by the European powers, Congress is about to lay an embargo—some say—on our own shipping only: others say only on the French shipping, and others, that the embargo will be general. We expect further and more certain information on this subject by the next mail.

We have received information that the Indians lately killed a white man in Powell's valley and wounded another. The circumstances as related to us, are as follows:—Two Indians came in the evening, to a house, the family in which, consisted of an old man, his wife, and son: the Indians proposed carrying all night with them, to which the family consented; sometime in the night, whilst the family were asleep, one of the Indians flabbed the young man, who not being instantly disabled, a scuffle ensued, the old man on hearing the bustle, started up, when the other Indian who was prepared for the event, flabbed him, the Indians then ran off; the young man died in a little time, but the wounds of the old man, were thought not to be mortal!

WONDERFUL!!

In 20th year of queen Elizabeth, Mark Scalliot, a blacksmith, made a lock consisting of 11 pieces of iron steel and brass: all which, together with a pike key to it, weighed but 1 grain of gold. He had also one chain of gold consisting of 43 links, whereunto having fastened the lock and key before mentioned, about a flea's neck, which drew them all with ease; all these together, lock and key, chain and flea, being weighed, the weight of them was but one grain and a half!

APHORISMS.

Great men in the wrong, are powerful engines of mischief, and like barbling bombs, destroy themselves & all around them.

The best means to arrive at the pleasures of body, is to preserve and cultivate the powers of the soul.

Study and felicity will convince any one that felicity does not consist in affluence.

Man overlooks the most instructive book in his study, if he reads not his own heart.

The Proposals for printing the Laws of Kentucky, published in this paper of Wednesday last, are hereby withdrawn.—The reason is, an apprehension, that I have been greatly deceived in the information, on which my calculations were made, and that the work will by no means be so voluminous as is therein estimated, as soon as I am enabled to make a more accurate calculation, (which I expect will be in a few days,) new proposals shall be published.

Lexington, February 18.

J. BRADFORD.

Robert & Andrew Porter, HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ARE NOW OPENING In the Brick House lately occupied by Messrs. John & Samuel Postlethwait, next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office, A large and general Assortment of DRY GOODS; CHINA; GROCERIES; GLASS; IRONMONGERY; DELLY and QUEENS; SADDLERY; WARE; BOOKS; And NAILS of all Sizes. STATIONARY, Which they will sell at a low price for Cash or Country Produce suitable for the New Orleans Market. Lexington, Feb. 18, 1797.

TO BE LET

To the lowest Bidder, AT Clarke county House, the fourth Tuesday in this month, the building of a PRISON, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide, of brick and wood &c. The undertaker to give bond and approved security, who will know the payments, &c. the day aforesaid.

R. HIGGINS, Sh. C. C. Clarke county, 10th Feb. 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near South Elkhorn, about two and a half miles from Sanders's mill, a sorrel filly, two years old past, a blaze in her face, appraised to 6l.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Dec. 2, 1796.

Just Arrived at Limestone, And will be opened in the course of the ensuing week, at the subscriber's store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suited to the present and approaching season;

Which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for cash, or the following articles of produce: flour, kiln-dried indian meal, hemp, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, hickory, butter, in firkins, tallow, whiskey, peach brandy, feathers, beefwax, country made sugar and linen, or any other articles of produce that can be made to answer the Orleans market.

SAM. PRICE, & Co.

Feb. 18, 1797.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Honest, Industrious OVERSEER, who understands the management of negroes. Also an APPRENTICE to the Tanning business. LEWIS CASTLEMAN.

February 16.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay HORSE, riding 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them, he is one of his fore legs from his axle down, very gray, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, occasioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canters tolerable well, but when trotting, rises rather low behind, paces some, rises well before, though carries his head low. I am told there was a man piked through Shelbyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the said horse to me in Washington county, or secure him so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and doubly for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.

December 15, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Hie man, near Walnut hill meeting house, Fayette county, a bay horse, thirteen hands and a half high, thirteen or fourteen years old, some brands not legible, some saddle spots appraised to 2l. 5s.

JOHN McNARY.

ON Wednesday, the first day of March next, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Woodford, at any preemption in said county, whereon I now live, on the waters of Clear creek and Kentucky river—then and there to take the depositions of such witnesses or witnesses as may be produced, to perpetuate testimony concerning said preemption, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

THOMAS WILSON.

February 17.

OR SALE,

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Green.—That shall be paid, and other convenience, discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent courts, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.

Lexington, July 8, 1796.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I passed a note of hand to William Watson living at Morgans mill, for the sum of 15l, payable the first day of March, and as said note was fraudulently obtained, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it until compelled by law, as said Watson has greatly imposed on me.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

Lexington, Feb. 9, 1797.

To be rented for one year, on low terms, a snug house and an excellent lot, joining Robert Barrs out lot, on Limestone street.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

EPITAPH.

HERE lies the wife of neighbour Thomas,
Whom death in mercy carry'd from us
For when alive, she was so old,
So homely, flutth—such a fold,
That round about her, for a mile,
All things were in a constant broil.
We've known her form at such a rate,
That even her chimney back would sweat;
Trammels thro' fear forgot to hold,
And red hot coals of fire feel cold.
Her husband never dropt a tear,
'Till he had plac'd her body here,
And then he blubber'd like a fool,
For fear she'd scratch her passage out.

ANECDOTE.

The whimsical and immortal author of *Fruitful Shandy*, was married to Mrs. Sterne on a Saturday morning. His parishioners had timely information of this circumstance, and knowing he would preach the next morning at his parish church, and desirous at the same time of seeing the bride, they assembled in such crowds, that the church was full before the bell had done tolling. The bride, as was expected, made her appearance, and the country folks indulged themselves with the usual observations, until Sterne mounted the pulpit. Here every eye was directed to him, and every ear ready to catch the words of his text, which turned out to their astonishment, to be the following: "We have toiled all night, and have caught no fish." The congregation looked at each other; some smiled, others stopped their mouths with their handkerchiefs to prevent them from laughing, while the old folks were very serious faces, and thought the humorist a very odd sort of a man for a pulpit lecturer. However, they attended to his discourse which turned out as usual, very instructive, and all went home highly diverted with the text, except poor Mrs. Sterne, who blushed down to her finger's ends every step of the way home.

To be Sold

BY the subscriber, at the dwelling house of David Cox of this county, on the first day of May next, a likely NEGRO BOY, by the name of Caesar, about eleven or twelve years of age. The terms of sale will be made known on that day.
As I have reason to suspect that a certain Samuel Devore of this state, did, in an unjust and fraudulent manner, obtain a bill of sale, from me for said boy, which (if he has) cannot be valid, as I have never received any thing in consideration thereof—and as I am determined to tell the boy, I call on him in this public manner, to come forward, on or before the day above mentioned, and show his claim, (if any he has)—which, if he fails to do, his public sale will be afterwards pleaded in bar of any future claim.
JAMES BRUCE, sen.
Nelson county, Cox's creek,
February 1. 1796.

NOTICE;

Is hereby given to all persons, FOR WARNING them not to purchase two notes of hand, that I executed to Samuel Randolph sen. The first, payable in September next, for thirty-seven pounds, the second, payable the September following, for the sum abovementioned, as he has not fulfilled his contract to me, I am determined not to pay the same until the said Randolph performs his contract to me: as witness my hand, this 29th day of December, 1795.
ALEXANDER VANWINCLE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.
JOHN CLAY.
Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Chinnoweth of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due bill for fifty-six pounds in merchantable fine, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for or taking an assignment on the said due bill, as I am determined not to discharge it until I hear to the contrary.
JOHN CLAY.

ON Saturday, the 28th ultimo, on the old Leetown road, seven or eight miles from this place, I lost a brown bay horse, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near thigh with a star in his forehead more than an inch long, perhaps near two inches; newly shod all round, with eight nails in each foot shoe—his tail scraped off about to his hams—five or six years old next spring—he is a very scary horse, particularly about his hind parts. EIGHT DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to Anthony Blett, in this place.
S. MITCHELL.
Lexington, Feb. 15. 1796.

ON Thursday, March 30 1797, commissioners appointed by the court of Nelson county, will attend at the land in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in the preemption of Hugh Muldrough, William Black, and Thomas Simpson, in said county, on Ash's creek, on the waters of Salt river—and to do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Stone has left my bed and board without any just cause—I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting her for any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay for her contracts after this date.
JOHN STONE.
Madison county, Feb. 1. 1796.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796.
John Jackson, Complainant,
AGAINST
John Briscoe, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February court, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Clear creek meeting house, some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.
(Copy.) Teffe
Rowl. Thomas, D. C.

THE partnership of M'Coun & Castleman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.
Lexington, August 13, 1796.

A STORE will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Coun and Castleman, where he means to sell on low terms.
JAMES M'COUN.
Lexington, August 15, 1796.

WHEREAS, my wife Ann Murphy, eloped from my bed the 20th of January, and is now living in Paris, Bourbon county, and taken with her all my property, this is to forewarn all persons from trading with her for said property, or in any manner crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt or debts of her contracting.
JOHN MURPHY.
Bourbon county, Feb. 8, 1797.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

Blank Deeds for sale.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Cooper's run, Bourbon county, some time in October last, HARRY, a mulatto man, about six feet high, about twenty-five years of age, whoever apprehends him, and secures him, so that I get him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home to MARY MOREN.
Feb. 4, 1797.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and WATKINS is about to be dissolved, and as I shall leave the State of Kentucky some time early in March not to return, all those indebted to the firm are requested immediately to come forward and settle their accounts as our necessities puts it out of our power to give any further indulgence.
J. WATKINS.
Lexington, Jan. 29, 1797.

TO BE LET
FOR the term of three years, the plantation I formerly lived on, situate in the county of Mercer and old Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbinson's and Thomas Harbinson's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Baldflow—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing esq. living near the premises.
WM. M'BRYERS.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796.

Ezekiel Haydon & Thomas Haydon, Complainants,
AGAINST
Thomas Jennings & Thomas Allen &c. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Allen not having entered his appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, do appear here on the first Tuesday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.
(Copy.) Teffe
Rowl. Thomas, D. C.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796.

John Davis, Complainant,
AGAINST
Ezra & Uriah Thompson, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first Tuesday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.
(Copy.) Teffe
Rowl. Thomas, D. C.

THIS is to inform the public, that Felling and Dying in its various branches is carried on by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry on the Kentucky river—all those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.
Woolen Cotton or linen thread dyed blue or green.

JOHN M'MILLIN. N. B. he takes in cloth at Capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C. & H. Carter's the second Tuesday in every month.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

WHICH they will sell low for Cash, Hemp, Wheat, Butters, figs, Lard, Tobacco, Tallow and Tar; all which they will give the highest price for, at their Store in Lexington Cynthia's, E. Winter's Mills at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or any Ware House in the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING
December 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and commodious House, on Main street, formerly occupied by Meek, Train & Bryson, and at present by Mullis, Smith & Co.—its advantageous situation for public business is so well known, that it needs no recommendation. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to sell and convey the same.

THOMAS IRWIN
JOHN A. SEITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHING to carry on the manufacturing of COBBLAGE upon a more extensive scale, will employ a number of Journeymen—and to a Foreman who well understands the making of every species of Tarred Rope or Rigging for ships, extraordinary wages will be given. A quantity of well cleaned Hemp is wanted for which a generous price will be given, in Cash and Merchandise, at Samuel Price & Co's Store in Lexington.
Dec. 8, 1796.
THOMAS HART.

A. & J. W. HUNT, WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO Of the present year's growth, at their stores in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawson now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers well engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to convert their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given—Apply to SEITZ & LAUMAN.
A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in MERCHANDISE. Apply as above.
Lexington, November 25.

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the CINCINNATI SOCIETY, are desired to meet at Lexington, on the first Monday in March ensuing, at the house of Robert Megowan, in order to form a society in this state, and to adopt such measures as will enable them to draw from the different states, their respective amounts, to support the wanting part of the Society in this state.
Lexington, Feb. 15.
N. B. Any officer possessed of the Constitution of the Society, is requested to bring it.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those who are possessed of bonds obtained at the original sales for Lots in the town of PORT- WILLIAM—that they are requested to send duplicates of their respective bonds, to the clerk of the trustees of said town, or to Daniel Weigert in the town of Frankfort, by the third Tuesday in March next, in order to enable the trustees to fix on a mode of decision in case of disputes, and to execute deeds according to the law in that case made and provided.

By order of the board.
S. ADAMS.

FOR SALE, THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATE in Fayette county, within six miles of Curd's ferry, and fourteen miles from Lexington, near Samuel Lamme's mill, and Froman's iron works—There is seventy acres of it cleared, (which six is timothy meadow,) with necessary buildings, and a good spring, whose water has not failed the dryest season—the title indisputable. Likewise farming utensils, a waggon, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. For terms apply to David Davis and Samuel Coudin on the premises, or

THOMAS STEELE,

School-master in Lexington. NOTE. If the above farm is not sold before the first of March next, it is to be let the term of two years.